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MANUAL OF
ELEMENTARY FRENCH
—
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MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY FRENCH

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE

This Manual claims the merit of incompleteness. It does not take the place of grammar or teacher. Made up almost entirely of leaflets which I have been in the habit of dictating to my pupils, it professes merely to contain, in clear and handy form, those grammatical facts that students are most apt to misunderstand or forget. On the other hand, these facts are the very foundation of the language, and, once they are mastered, the raising of the superstructure becomes easy.

I. H. B. S.

PHILADELPHIA

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MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY FRENCH

AUXILIARY VERB **AVOIR**, *TO HAVE*

1

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

PRESENT

j'ai, *I have*
tu as, *thou hast*
il or elle a, *he or she has*
nous avons, *we have*
vous avez, *you have*
ils or elles ont, *they have*

IMPERFECT

j'avais, *I had*
tu avais, *thou hadst*
il avait, *he had*
nous avions, *we had*
vous aviez, *you had*
ils avaient, *they had*

PAST DEFINITE

j'eus, *I had*
tu eus, *thou hadst*
il eut, *he had*
nous eûmes, *we had*
vous eûtes, *you had*
ils eurent, *they had*

COMPOUND TENSES

COMPOUND OF PRESENT = PAST INDEFINITE

j'ai eu, *I have had*
tu as eu, *thou hast had*
il or elle a eu, *he or she has had*
nous avons eu, *we have had*
vous avez eu, *you have had*
ils or elles ont eu, *they have had*

COMPOUND OF IMPERFECT = (INDICATIVE) PLUPERFECT

j'avais eu, *I had had*
tu avais eu, *thou hadst had*
il avait eu, *he had had*
nous avions eu, *we had had*
vous aviez eu, *you had had*
ils avaient eu, *they had had*

COMPOUND OF PAST DEFINITE = PAST ANTERIOR

j'eus eu, (*when*) *I had had*
tu eus eu, (*when*) *thou hadst had*
il eut eu, (*when*) *he had had*
nous eûmes eu, (*when*) *we had had*
vous eûtes eu, (*when*) *you had had*
ils eurent eu, (*when*) *they had had*

FUTURE

j'aurai, *I shall have*
 tu auras, *thou wilt have*
 il aura, *he will have*
 nous aurons, *we shall have*
 vous aurez, *you will have*
 ils auront, *they will have*

COMPOUND OF FUTURE
= FUTURE PAST

j'aurai eu, *I shall have had*
 tu auras eu, *thou* wilt have had*
 il aura eu, *he will have had*
 nous aurons eu, *we shall have had*
 vous aurez eu, *you will have had*
 ils auront eu, *they will have had*

CONDITIONAL

PRESENT

j'aurais, *I should have*
 tu aurais, *thou wouldst have*
 il aurait, *he would have*
 nous aurions, *we should have*
 vous auriez, *you would have*
 ils auraient, *they would have*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(CONDITIONAL) PAST

j'aurais eu, *I should have had*
 tu aurais eu, *thou wouldst have had*
 il aurait eu, *he would have had*
 nous aurions eu, *we should have had*
 vous auriez eu, *you would have had*
 ils auraient eu, *they would have had*

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

(que) j'aie, *(that) I may have*
 (que) tu aies, *(that) thou mayst have*
 (qu')il or (qu')elle ait, *(that) he or she may have*
 (que) nous ayons, *(that) we may have*
 (que) vous ayez, *(that) you may have*
 (qu')ils or (qu')elles aient, *(that) they may have*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(SUBJUNCTIVE) PAST

(que) j'aie eu, *(that) I may have had*
 (que) tu aies eu, *(that) thou mayst have had*
 (qu')il or (qu')elle ait eu, *(that) he or she may have had*
 (que) nous ayons eu, *(that) we may have had*
 (que) vous ayez eu, *(that) you may have had*
 (qu')ils or (qu')elles aient eu, *(that) they may have had*

IMPERFECT

(que) j'eusse, (*that*) *I might have*
 (que) tu eusses, (*that*) *thou mightest have*
 (qu'il eût, (*that*) *he might have*
 (que) nous eussions, (*that*) *we might have*
 (que) vous eussiez, (*that*) *you might have*
 (qu'ils eussent, (*that*) *they might have*

COMPOUND OF IMPERFECT
=(SUBJUNCTIVE) PLUPERFECT

(que) j'eusse eu, (*that*) *I might have had*
 (que) tu eusses eu, (*that*) *thou mightest have had*
 (qu'il eût eu, (*that*) *he might have had*
 (que) nous eussions eu, (*that*) *we might have had*
 (que) vous eussiez eu, (*that*) *you might have had*
 (qu'ils eussent eu, (*that*) *they might have had*

IMPERATIVE

aie, *have (thou)*
 qu'il ait, *let him have*
 ayons, *let us have*
 ayez, *have (ye)*
 qu'ils aient, *let them have*

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

avoir, *to have*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(INFINITIVE) PAST

avoir eu, *to have had*

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

ayant, *having*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(PARTICIPLE) PAST

ayant eu, *having had*

PAST PARTICIPLE (Short Form) eu, *had*

AUXILIARY VERB ÊTRE, TO BE

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

PRESENT

je suis, *I am*
 tu es, *thou art*
 il or elle est, *he or she is*
 nous sommes, *we are*
 vous êtes, *you are*
 ils or elles sont, *they are*

IMPERFECT

j'étais, *I was*
 tu étais, *thou wast*
 il était, *he was*
 nous étions, *we were*
 vous étiez, *you were*
 ils étaient, *they were*

PAST DEFINITE

je fus, *I was*
 tu fus, *thou wast*
 il fut, *he was*
 nous fûmes, *we were*
 vous fûtes, *you were*
 ils furent, *they were*

COMPOUND TENSES

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
= PAST INDEFINITE

j'ai été, *I have been*
 tu as été, *thou hast been*
 il or elle a été, *he or she has been*
 nous avons été, *we have been*
 vous avez été, *you have been*
 ils or elles ont été, *they have been*

COMPOUND OF IMPERFECT
=(INDICATIVE) PLUPERFECT

j'avais été, *I had been*
 tu avais été, *thou hadst been*
 il avait été, *he had been*
 nous avions été, *we had been*
 vous aviez été, *you had been*
 ils avaient été, *they had been*

COMPOUND OF PAST DEFINITE
= PAST ANTERIOR

j'eus été, *(when) I had been*
 tu eus été, *(when) thou hadst been*
 il eut été, *(when) he had been*
 nous eûmes été, *(when) we had been*
 vous eûtes été, *(when) you had been*
 ils eurent été, *(when) they had been*

FUTURE

COMPOUND OF FUTURE
= FUTURE PAST

je serai, *I shall be*
 tu seras, *thou wilt be*
 il sera, *he will be*
 nous serons, *we shall be*
 vous serez, *you will be*
 ils seront, *they will be*

j'aurai été, *I shall have been*
 tu auras été, *thou wilt have been*
 il aura été, *he will have been*
 nous aurons été, *we shall have been*
 vous aurez été, *you will have been*
 ils auront été, *they will have been*

CONDITIONAL

PRESENT

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(CONDITIONAL) PAST

je serais, *I should be*
 tu serais, *thou wouldst be*
 il serait, *he would be*
 nous serions, *we should be*
 vous seriez, *you would be*
 ils seraient, *they would be*

j'aurais été, *I should have been*
 tu aurais été, *thou wouldst have been*
 il aurait été, *he would have been*
 nous aurions été, *we should have been*
 vous auriez été, *you would have been*
 ils auraient été, *they would have been*

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(SUBJUNCTIVE) PAST

(que) je sois, *(that) I may be*
 (que) tu sois, *(that) thou mayst be*
 (qu')il or (qu')elle soit, *(that) he or she may be*
 (que) nous soyons, *(that) we may be*
 (que) vous soyez, *(that) you may be*
 (qu')ils or (qu')elles soient, *(that) they may be*

(que) j'aie été, *(that) I may have been*
 (que) tu aies été, *(that) thou mayst have been*
 (qu')il or (qu')elle ait été, *(that) he or she may have been*
 (que) nous ayons été, *(that) we may have been*
 (que) vous ayez été, *(that) you may have been*
 (qu')ils or (qu')elles aient été, *(that) they may have been*

IMPERFECT

(que) je fusse, (*that*) *I might be*
 (que) tu fusses, (*that*) *thou might-
 est be*
 (qu'il fût, (*that*) *he might be*
 (que) nous fussions, (*that*) *we
 might be*
 (que) vous fussiez, (*that*) *you might
 be*
 (qu'ils fussent, (*that*) *they might
 be*

COMPOUND OF IMPERFECT
=(SUBJUNCTIVE) PLUPERFECT

(que) j'eusse été, (*that*) *I might
 have been*
 (que) tu eusses été, (*that*) *thou
 mightest have been*
 (qu'il eût été, (*that*) *he might have
 been*
 (que) nous eussions été, (*that*) *we
 might have been*
 (que) vous eussiez été, (*that*) *you
 might have been*
 (qu'ils eussent été, (*that*) *they
 might have been*

IMPERATIVE

sois, *be (thou)*
 qu'il soit, *let him be*
 soyons, *let us be*
 soyez, *be (ye)*
 qu'ils soient, *let them be*

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

être, *to be*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(INFINITIVE) PAST

avoir été, *to have been*

PARTICIPLE

PRESENT

étant, *being*

COMPOUND OF PRESENT
=(PARTICIPLE) PAST

ayant été, *having been*

PAST PARTICIPLE (Short Form) été, *been*

REGULAR CONJUGATION

I. *DONNER* — *TO GIVE*

3

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

COMPOUND TENSES

PRESENT

PAST INDEFINITE

je donne, <i>I give, or do give, or am giving</i>	j'ai donné, <i>I gave, or have given</i>
tu donnes etc.	tu as donné etc.
il donne	il a donné
nous donnons	nous avons donné
vous donnez	vous avez donné
ils donnent	ils ont donné

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

je donnais, <i>I gave, was giving, used to give</i>	j'avais donné, <i>I had given</i>
tu donnais etc.	tu avais donné etc.
il donnait	il avait donné
nous donnions	nous avions donné
vous donniez	vous aviez donné
ils donnaient	ils avaient donné

PAST DEFINITE

PAST ANTERIOR

je donnai, <i>I gave, did give</i>	j'eus donné, <i>(when) I had given</i>
tu donnas etc.	tu eus donné etc.
il donna	il eut donné
nous donnâmes	nous eûmes donné
vous donnâtes	vous eûtes donné
ils donnèrent	ils eurent donné

FUTURE

je donnerai, *I shall or will give*
 tu donneras etc.
 il donnera
 nous donnerons
 vous donnerez
 ils donneront

FUTURE PAST

j'aurai donné, *I shall have given*
 tu auras donné etc.
 il aura donné
 nous aurons donné
 vous aurez donné
 ils auront donné

CONDITIONAL

PRESENT

je donnerais, *I should or would give*
 tu donnerais etc.
 il donnerait
 nous donnerions
 vous donneriez
 ils donneraient

CONDITIONAL PAST

j'aurais donné, *I should or would have given*
 tu aurais donné
 il aurait donné
 nous aurions donné
 vous auriez donné
 ils auraient donné

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

(que) je donne, (*that*) *I may give*
 (que) tu donnes etc.
 (qu')il donne
 (que) nous donnions
 (que) vous donniez
 (qu')ils donnent

PAST

(que) j'aie donné, (*that*) *I may have given*
 (que) tu aies donné etc.
 (qu')il ait donné
 (que) nous ayons donné
 (que) vous ayez donné
 (qu')ils aient donné

IMPERFECT

(que) je donnasse, (*that*) *I might give*
 (que) tu donnasses etc.
 (qu')il donnât
 (que) nous donnassions
 (que) vous donnassiez
 (qu')ils donnassent

PLUPERFECT

(que) j'eusse donné, (*that*) *I might have given*
 (que) tu eusses donné etc.
 (qu')il eût donné
 (que) nous eussions donné
 (que) vous eussiez donné
 (qu')ils eussent donné

IMPERATIVE

donne, *give (thou)*
 qu'il donne etc.
 donnons
 donnez
 qu'ils, donnent

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

donner, *to give*

PAST

avoir donné, *to have given*

PARTICIPLE

PRESENT

donnant, *giving*

PAST

ayant donné, *having given*

PAST PARTICIPLE (Short Form) donné, *given*

PECULIARITIES OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

4

1. Verbs the stem of which ends in *c*, take *ç* before any vowel but *e* or *i*. E.g. *nous forçons*; *j'exerçais*.

2. Verbs the stem of which ends in *g*, add *e* before any vowel but *e* or *i*. E.g. *nous mangeons*; *je songeais*.

3. Verbs the stem of which ends in *y*, generally change *y* into *i* before a mute *e*. E.g. *employer* — *j'emploie*.

4. Verbs the stem of which ends in *eler*, double the *l* before a mute *e*. E.g. *appeler* — *j'appelle*, *j'appellerai*. Principal exception: *geler* — *je gèle*, *vous gèleriez*.

5. Verbs the stem of which ends in *eter*, double the *t* before a mute *e*. E.g. *jeter* — *tu jettes*, *tu jetterais*. Principal exception: *acheter* — *j'achète*, *il achètera*.

6. Verbs the stem of which ends in a mute *e* + a consonant, change *e* to *è* before a mute *e*. E.g. *mener* — *je mène*, *je mènerais*.

7. Verbs the stem of which ends in *é* + a consonant, change *é* to *è* before a mute *e* in indicative present and imperative only. E.g. *céder* — *ils cèdent*, *cède*, but *je céderai*.

II. FINIR — TO FINISH

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

COMPOUND TENSES

PRESENT

PAST INDEFINITE

je finis, *I finish, do finish, am finishing*

j'ai fini, *I finished, have finished*

tu finis etc.

tu as fini etc.

il finit

il a fini

nous finissons

nous avons fini

vous finissez

vous avez fini

ils finissent

ils ont fini

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

je finissais, *I finished, was finishing, used to finish*

j'avais fini, *I had finished*

tu finissais etc.

tu avais fini etc.

il finissait

il avait fini

nous finissions

nous avions fini

vous finissiez

vous aviez fini

ils finissaient

ils avaient fini

PAST DEFINITE

PAST ANTERIOR

je finis, *I finished, did finish*

j'eus fini, (*when*) *I had finished*

tu finis etc.

tu eus fini etc.

il finit

il eut fini

nous finîmes

nous eûmes fini

vous finîtes

vous eûtes fini

ils finirent

ils eurent fini

FUTURE

je finirai, <i>I shall or will finish</i>	
tu finiras	etc.
il finira	
nous finirons	
vous finirez	
ils finiront	

FUTURE PAST

j'aurai fini, <i>I shall have finished</i>	
tu auras fini	etc.
il aura fini	
nous aurons fini	
vous aurez fini	
ils auront fini	

CONDITIONAL

PRESENT

je finirais, <i>I should or would finish</i>	
tu finirais	etc.
il finirait	
nous finirions	
vous finiriez	
ils finiraient	

PAST

j'aurais fini, <i>I should or would have finished</i>	
tu aurais fini	etc.
il aurait fini	
nous aurions fini	
vous auriez fini	
ils auraient fini	

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

(que) je finisse, (<i>that</i>) <i>I may finish</i>	
(que) tu finisses	etc.
(qu')il finisse	
(que) nous finissions	
(que) vous finissiez	
(qu')ils finissent	

PAST

(que) j'aie fini, (<i>that</i>) <i>I may have finished</i>	
(que) tu aies fini	etc.
(qu')il ait fini	
(que) nous ayons fini	
(que) vous ayez fini	
(qu')ils aient fini	

IMPERFECT

(que) je finisse, (*that*) *I might finish*

(que) tu finisses etc.

(qu')il finît

(que) nous finissions

(que) vous finissiez

(qu')ils finissent

PLUPERFECT

(que) j'eusse fini, (*that*) *I might have finished*

(que) tu eusses fini etc.

(qu')il eût fini

(que) nous eussions fini

(que) vous eussiez fini

(qu')ils eussent fini

IMPERATIVE

finis, *finish (thou)*

qu'il finisse etc.

finissons

finissez

qu'ils finissent

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

finir, *to finish*

PAST

avoir fini, *to have finished*

PARTICIPLE

PRESENT

finissant, *finishing*

PAST

ayant fini, *having finished*

PAST PARTICIPLE (Short Form) fini, *finished*

III. *VENDRE* — *TO SELL*

6

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

COMPOUND TENSES

PRESENT

PAST INDEFINITE

je vends, *I sell, do sell, am selling*
 tu vends etc.
 il vend¹
 nous vendons
 vous vendez
 ils vendent

j'ai vendu, *I sold, have sold*
 tu as vendu etc.
 il a vendu
 nous avons vendu
 vous avez vendu
 ils ont vendu

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

je vendais, *I sold, was selling, used to sell*
 tu vendais etc.
 il vendait
 nous vendions
 vous vendiez
 ils vendaient

j'avais vendu, *I had sold*
 tu avais vendu etc.
 il avait vendu
 nous avions vendu
 vous aviez vendu
 ils avaient vendu

PAST DEFINITE

PAST ANTERIOR

je vendis, *I sold, did sell*
 tu vendis etc.
 il vendit
 nous vendîmes
 vous vendîtes
 ils vendirent

j'eus vendu, (*when*) *I had sold*
 tu eus vendu etc.
 il eut vendu
 nous eûmes vendu
 vous eûtes vendu
 ils eurent vendu

¹ Verbs the stem of which does not end in *d* add *t*. E.g. *Il rompt*.

FUTURE

je vendrai, <i>I shall or will sell</i>	
tu vendras	etc.
il vendra	
nous vendrons	
vous vendrez	
ils vendront	

FUTURE PAST

j'aurai vendu, <i>I shall have sold</i>	
tu auras vendu	etc.
il aura vendu	
nous aurons vendu	
vous aurez vendu	
ils auront vendu	

CONDITIONAL

PRESENT

je vendrais, <i>I should or would sell</i>	
tu vendrais	etc.
il vendrait	
nous vendrions	
vous vendriez	
ils vendraient	

PAST

j'aurais vendu, <i>I should or would have sold</i>	
tu aurais vendu	etc.
il aurait vendu	
nous aurions vendu	
vous auriez vendu	
ils auraient vendu	

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

(que) je vende, (<i>that</i>) <i>I may sell</i>	
(que) tu vendes	etc.
(qu')il vende	
(que) nous vendions	
(que) vous vendiez	
(qu')ils vendent	

PAST

(que) j'aie vendu, (<i>that</i>) <i>I may have sold</i>	
(que) tu aies vendu	etc.
(qu')il ait vendu	
(que) nous ayons vendu	
(que) vous ayez vendu	
(qu')ils aient vendu	

IMPERFECT

(que) je vendisse, (*that*) *I might*
sell

(que) tu vendisses etc.

(qu')il vendît

(que) nous vendissions

(que) vous vendissiez

(qu')ils vendissent

PLUPERFECT

(que) j'eusse vendu, (*that*) *I might*
have sold

(que) tu eusses vendu etc.

(qu')il eût vendu

(que) nous eussions vendu

(que) vous eussiez vendu

(qu')ils eussent vendu

IMPERATIVE

vends, *sell* (*thou*)

qu'il vende etc.

vendons

vendez

qu'ils vendent

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

vendre, *to sell*

PAST

avoir vendu, *to have sold*

PARTICIPLE

PRESENT

vendant, *selling*

PAST

ayant vendu, *having sold*

PAST PARTICIPLE (Short Form) vendu, *sold*

REFLEXIVE CONJUGATION

8

I. Insert the reflexive pronoun between the subject and the verb form, simple or compound.

II. In the compound tenses, use *être* for the auxiliary instead of *avoir*.

INDICATIVE PRESENT

je me flatte, *I flatter myself*

tu te flattes etc.

il (elle) se flatte

nous nous flattons

vous vous flattez

ils (elles) se flattent

PAST INDEFINITE

je me suis flatté, *I have flattered myself*

tu t'es flatté etc.

il s'est flatté

elle s'est flattée¹nous nous sommes flattés,¹ *we have flattered ourselves (or one another)*vous vous êtes flattés¹ils se sont flattés¹elles se sont flattées¹

INFINITIVE PRESENT

se flatter

INFINITIVE PAST

s'être flatté

PARTICIPLE PRESENT

se flattant

PARTICIPLE PAST

s'étant flatté

IMPERATIVE

flatte-toi	} <i>but in the negative (§ 9, IV)</i>	{	ne te flatte pas
flattons-nous			ne nous flattons pas
flattez-vous			ne vous flattez pas

Note that reflexive verbs are always *active*. They have no passive voice.

¹ For the agreement of these past participles, see § 93.

9

NEGATIVE CONJUGATION

- I. Put *ne* immediately after the subject (before the verb).
 II. Put *pas*¹ immediately after the first verb (auxiliary or otherwise).
 III. In the infinitive put *ne pas* together before the verb.
 IV. In the imperative put *ne* where it would be if the subject were expressed.
 V. If the subject pronoun is transposed (see § 72, 1), leave *ne* where it would be if there were no transposition.

E.g.	ne pas donner	ne pas s'être amusé
	ne donnant pas	n'ayant pas fini
	je ne finis pas	je n'ai pas vendu
	tu ne vends pas	tu n'as pas donné
	il n'a pas	elle n'a pas fini
	nous ne sommes pas	nous n'aurons pas donné
	vous ne finissez pas	que vous n'ayez pas fini
	ils ne vendent pas	qu'ils n'eussent pas vendu
	ne pas s'être flatté	je ne me suis pas flatté
	ne s'étant pas flatté	tu ne t'es pas flatté
	je ne me flatte pas	il ne s'est pas flatté
	tu ne te flattes pas	nous ne nous étions pas flattés
	etc.	etc.
	ne me parle pas	ne vous trompez pas
	votre père n'est pas venu	
	peut-être ne répondra-t-il pas	
	l'armée ne s'est pas retirée	
	nos amis ne sont pas partis	
	le dîner n'avait pas été préparé	

¹ For the other complements of the negation, see § 101.

INTERROGATIVE CONJUGATION

10

I. Put the subject pronoun immediately after the first verb, auxiliary or otherwise, and connect with a hyphen.

II. Should the transposed pronoun be *il*, *elle*, or *on*, and the verb-form end in a vowel, insert *-t* between the two.

Note that *Est-ce que . . .* prefixed to any declarative sentence makes it interrogative without any further change. This form is colloquial. E.g. *Est-ce que tu parles? Est-ce que mon père est là?*

E.g.

ai-je?	donne-t-elle?	te flattes-tu?
a-t-il?	donne-t-on? (<i>does one</i>)	se flatte-t-il?
a-t-on? (<i>has one?</i>)	<i>give?</i>	nous sommes-nous flattés? ¹
avons-nous?	donnez-vous?	vous étiez-vous flattés? ¹
ont-elles?	ont-ils fini?	se seraient-elles flattées? ¹

Note that if the subject is not a pronoun, it is never transposed, but is repeated by means of a pronoun in the interrogative position. E.g. *Mon père a-t-il son livre? Ma mère a-t-elle fini?*

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE CONJUGATION

E.g.	n'ai-je pas?	n'a-t-il pas donné?
	n'es-tu pas?	n'a-t-on pas vendu?
	n'a-t-elle pas?	n'aurez-vous pas donné?
	ne vendez-vous pas?	ne seraient-ils pas tombés? ¹
	ne finissent-ils pas?	n'es-tu pas entré?

NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE REFLEXIVE

E.g.	ne te flattes-tu pas?	ne s'est-il pas flatté?
	ne vous flatteriez-vous pas?	ne nous étions-nous pas flattés? ¹

¹ For the agreement of the past participle, see §§ 90 to 94.

11

PASSIVE VOICE

There is no specific Passive Conjugation in French. The Passive Voice is made as in English by adding the Past Participle (short form) of the principal verb to *the whole of* the verb *être*, and the names of its tenses are the same as those of *être*.

E.g.

<i>Infinitive present</i> , être flatté	<i>Infinitive past</i> , avoir été flatté
<i>Participle past</i> , étant flatté	<i>Participle past</i> , ayant été flatté
<i>Indicative present</i> , je suis flatté	<i>Indicative past indefinite</i> , j'ai été flatté
<i>Indicative imperfect</i> , j'étais flatté	<i>Indicative pluperfect</i> , j'avais été flatté
<i>Indicative past definite</i> , je fus flatté	<i>Indicative past anterior</i> , j'eus été flatté
<i>Indicative future</i> , je serai flatté	<i>Indicative future past</i> , j'aurai été flatté
<i>Conditional present</i> , je serais flatté	<i>Conditional past</i> , j'aurais été flatté
<i>Subjunctive present</i> , (que) je sois flatté	<i>Subjunctive perfect</i> , (que) j'aie été flatté
<i>Subjunctive imperfect</i> , (que) je fusse flatté	<i>Subjunctive pluperfect</i> , (que) j'eusse été flatté
<i>Imperative</i> , sois flatté	

NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PASSIVE

E.g. je ne suis pas flatté	il n'avait pas été flatté
suis-je flatté?	avait-il été flatté?
ne suis-je pas flatté?	n'avait-il pas été flatté?

IRREGULAR VERBS

12

A convenient way to learn the irregular verbs is to connect certain so-called *derivative* tenses with certain principal forms from which they may be derived.

The *principal* parts are —

1. The infinitive, from which form the future and conditional present by adding the terminations *-ai*, *-as*, *-a*, *-ons*, *-ez*, *-ont*, and *-ais*, *-ais*, *-ait*, *-ions*, *-iez*, *-aient*, respectively, to the complete infinitive: *donner, je donnerai*; *finir, je finirais*; *vendre, je vendrai* (the mute *e* is dropped).

2. The participle present, to the stem of which add the terminations of the plural of the indicative present (*-ons*, *-ez*, *-ent*), of the imperfect indicative (*-ais*, *-ais*, *-ait*, *-ions*, *-iez*, *-aient*), and of the subjunctive present (*-e*, *-es*, *-e*, *-ions*, *-iez*, *-ent*):

donn(ant) *gives* nous donn-ons *etc.*; je donn-ais *etc.*;

(que) je donn-e *etc.*

finiss(ant) *gives* nous finiss-ons *etc.*; je finiss-ais *etc.*;

(que) je finiss-e *etc.*

vend(ant) *gives* nous vend-ons *etc.*; je vend-ais *etc.*;

(que) je vend-e *etc.*

3. The participle past supplies the forms before which the auxiliary is used, i.e. all the compound tenses and the whole of the passive, about 70 per cent of the whole conjugation of a transitive verb.

4. The indicative present supplies the imperative by dropping the subject pronouns in the 2d pers. sing., 1st and 2d pers. pl.: (*tu*) *finis*; (*nous*) *donnons*; (*vous*) *vendez*. Note that the first conjugation drops the *s* of the ending in the 2d sing.: *tu donnes*, imperative *donne*.

5. The past definite second person singular, + *se*, supplies the first person singular of the imperfect subjunctive. *Tu donnas: que je donnas-se*, etc.; *tu finis: que je finisse*, etc.; *tu vendis: que je vendisse*, etc.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMATION OF TENSES

PRINCIPAL PARTS	I INFINITIVE PRESENT	II PARTICIPLE PRESENT	III PARTICIPLE PAST (Short Form)	IV INDICATIVE PRESENT	V PAST DEFINITE
DERIVED TENSES	1. Future 2. Conditional	1. Plural of Indic. Pres. 2. Indicative Imperfect 3. Subjunctive Pres.	All Compound Tenses	1. Imperative	1. Subjunctive Imperfect

TABLES OF IRREGULAR VERBS

The irregular verbs may be divided into two groups: 13

FIRST GROUP. Those that depart from the regular conjugations in their Principal Parts only, the derived tenses being formed without irregularity according to the rules given above. To learn these, it is sufficient to memorize five forms. E.g.

CONDUIRE	CONDUISANT	CONDUIT	JE CONDUIS	JE CONDUISIS
1. je conduirai, etc.	1. nous conduisons, etc.	j'ai conduit, etc.	1. conduis, etc.	1. q. je conduisisse, etc.
2. je conduirais, etc.	2. je conduisais, etc.			
	3. q. je conduise, etc.			

SECOND GROUP. Those that show irregularities in the derived tenses as well as in the Principal Parts. To learn these, various other forms must be memorized in addition to the Principal Parts. E.g.

RECEVOIR	RECEVANT	REÇU	JE REÇOIS	JE REÇUS
(<i>not</i> je recevrai, etc., <i>and</i> je recevrais, etc., <i>but</i>)	1. nous recevons vous recevez <i>but</i>	j'ai reçu, etc.	1. reçois, etc.	1. q. je reçusse, etc.
1. JE RECEVRAI, etc.	ILS REÇOIVENT			
2. JE RECEVRAIS, etc.	2. je recevais, etc.			
	3. (<i>not</i> q. je receive, etc., <i>but</i>)			
	Q. JE REÇOIVE			
	Q. TU REÇOIVES			
	QU'IL REÇOIVE			
	q. nous recevions			
	q. vous receviez			
	QU'ILS REÇOIVENT			

1	CONDUIRE, <i>to lead</i>	conduisant	conduit	je conduis
2	CONNAÎTRE, <i>to know</i>	connaissant	connu	je connais
3	CRAINDRE, <i>to fear</i>	craignant	craint	je crains
4	DORMIR, <i>to sleep</i> mentir, <i>to tell lies</i> partir, <i>to depart</i> se repentir, <i>to repent</i> sentir, <i>to feel</i> servir, <i>to serve</i> sortir, <i>to go out</i>	dormant mentant partant se repentant sentant servant sortant	dormi menti parti (être) repenti senti servi sorti (être)	je dors je mens je pars je me repens je sens je sers je sors
5	COUVRIR, <i>to cover</i> offrir, <i>to offer</i> ouvrir, <i>to open</i> souffrir, <i>to suffer</i>	couvrant offrant ouvrant souffrant	couvert offert ouvert souffert	je couvre j'offre j'ouvre je souffre
6	battre, <i>to beat</i>	battant	battu	je bats
7	conclure, <i>to conclude</i>	concluant	conclu	je conclus
8	croire, <i>to believe</i>	croyant	cru	je crois
9	croître, <i>to grow</i>	croissant	crû	je crois
10	écrire, <i>to write</i>	écrivait	écrit	j'écris
11	lire, <i>to read</i>	lisant	lu	je lis
12	mettre, <i>to put</i>	mettant	mis	je mets
13	naître, <i>to be born</i>	naissant	né (être)	je nais
14	plaire, <i>to please</i>	plaisant	plu	je plais
15	résoudre, <i>to resolve</i>	résolvant	résolu	je résous
16	rire, <i>to laugh</i>	riant	ri	je ris
17	suffire, <i>to suffice</i>	suffisant	suffi	je suffis
18	suivre, <i>to follow</i>	suivant	suivi	je suis
19	vaincre, <i>to conquer</i>	vainquant	vaincu	je vains
20	vêtir, <i>to clothe</i>	vêtant	vêtu	je vêts
21	vivre, <i>to live</i>	vivant	vécu	je vis

FIRST GROUP

PAL PARTS ONLY

je conduisis	<i>Similarly all verbs in -uire, exc. that luire and nuire have p.p. lui and nui</i>
je connus	
je craignis	
je dormis	<i>drop final consonant of stem in indicative present</i>
je mentis	
je partis	
je me repentis	
je sentis	
je servis	
je sortis	
je couvris	
j'offris	
j'ouvris	
je souffris	
je battis	<i>Y becomes i before a mute e</i> <i>takes accent wherever the form is the same as in croire</i> <i>Similarly se taire, to keep silent</i> <i>Indicative present il vainc</i>
je conclus	
je crus	
je crûs	
j'écrivis	
je lus	
je mis	
je naquis	
je plus	
je résolus	
je ris	
je suffis	
je suivis	
je vainquis	
je vêtis	
je vécus	

IRREGULAR IN DERIVED TENSES

1	RECEVOIR, <i>to receive</i>	recevant	regu	je reçois n. recevons v. recevez ils reçoivent
2	TENIR, <i>to hold</i>	tenant	tenu	je tiens n. tenons v. tenez ils tiennent je viens, <i>etc.</i>
	venir, <i>to come</i>	venant	venu (être)	
3	aller, <i>to go</i>	allant	allé (être)	je vais tu vas n. allons v. allez ils vont
4	envoyer, <i>to send</i>	envoyant	envoyé	j'envoie
5	acquérir, <i>to acquire</i>	acquérant	acquis	j'acquiers n. acquérons v. acquérez ils acquièrent
6	courir, <i>to run</i>	courant	couru	je cours
7	mourir, <i>to die</i>	mourant	mort (être)	je meurs n. mourons v. mourez ils meurent
8	asseoir, <i>to seat</i>	asseyant	assis	j'assieds n. asseyons v. asseyez ils asseyent
9	falloir, <i>to be necessary</i>	(wanting)	fallu	il faut
10	pleuvoir, <i>to rain</i>	pleuvant	plu	il pleut
11	pouvoir, <i>to be able</i>	pouvant	pu	je peux (<i>or</i> puis) n. pouvons v. pouvez ils peuvent
12	savoir, <i>to know</i> (= <i>to have learnt</i>)	sachant	su	je sais n. savons v. savez ils savent

SECOND GROUP

AS WELL AS IN PRINCIPAL PARTS

je reçus	je recevrai	q. je reçoive q. n. recevions q. v. receviez q. ils reçoivent	<i>Similarly all verbs in -evoir, except revoir, and other compounds of voir, below</i>
je tins	je tiendrai	q. je tienne q. n. tenions q. v. teniez q. ils tiennent	
je vins	je viendrai	q. je vienne, etc.	
j'allai	j'irai	q. j'aille q. n. allions q. v. alliez q. ils aillent	<i>Imperative: va, allons, allez. — Note vas-y</i>
j'envoyai j'acquis	j'enverrai j'acquerrai	q. j'envoie q. j'acquière q. n. acquérions q. v. acquérez q. ils acquièrent	<i>Y becomes i before a mute e. Similarly conquérir, 'to acquire by conquest'</i>
je courus je mourus	je courrai je mourrai	q. je coure q. je meure q. n. mourions q. v. mouriez q. ils meurent	<i>For change in accent, see § 26</i>
j'assis	j'assiérai	q. j'asseye	
il fallut il plut je pus	il faudra il pleuvra je pourrai	q. il faille q. il pleuve q. je puisse	<i>} Impersonal verbs No imperative</i>
je sus	je saurai	q. je sache	<i>Imperative sache, etc. Indicative imperfect je savais, etc.</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS

13	valoir, <i>to be worth</i>	valant	valu	je vau n. valons v. valez ils valent
14	voir, <i>to see</i>	voyant	vu	je vois
15	vouloir, <i>to wish</i>	voulant	voulu	je veux n. voulons v. voulez ils veulent
16	boire, <i>to drink</i>	buvant	bu	je bois n. buvons v. buvez ils boivent
17	dire, <i>to say</i>	disant	dit	je dis n. disons v. dites ils disent
18	faire, <i>to do</i>	faisant	fait	je fais n. faisons v. faites ils font
19	prendre, <i>to take</i>	prenant	pris	je prends n. prenons v. prenez ils prennent

SECOND GROUP (*Continued*)

je valus	je vaudrai	q. je vaille q. n. valions q. v. valiez q. ils vaillent	
je vis	je verrai	q. je voie	Y becomes i before a mute e Imperative <i>veuille</i> , etc. (= 'Please to')
je voulus	je voudrai	q. je veuille q. n. voulions q. v. vouliez q. ils veuillent	
je bus	je boirai	q. je boive q. n. buvions q. v. buviez q. ils boivent	
je dis	je dirai	q. je dise	Redire alone, of compounds, makes vous redites; otherwise vous interdisez, prédisez. Maudire, 'to curse,' makes maudissant, etc., and is a first-group verb
je fis	je ferai	q. je fasse	
je pris	je prendrai	q. je prenne q. n. prenions q. v. preniez q. ils prennent	

SYLLABLES

- 16 Written French words are divided into syllables not according to derivation, but according to ease of pronunciation. **Each vowel or diphthong has a syllable to itself, and is taken with the preceding consonant wherever possible.** Two consonants that are easily pronounced together, such as *cl*, *tr*, *fl*, are taken with the following vowel to form its syllable.

E.g. *i-nu-ti-li-té*, *par-tir*, *con-train-dre*, *é-clair*, *am-nis-tie*, *en-cou-ra-ge-ment*, *pre-mière-ment*, *pro-dui-re*, *chan-geaient*.

- 17 When a consonant is doubled; the first letter is written with the preceding vowel, the second with the following vowel. E.g. *er-reur*, *es-sence*, *don-ner*, *fa-mil-les*.

- 18 Words connected by an apostrophe, being thereby made one word, are subject to the same rules. They divide like ordinary words. E.g. *l'hom-me*, *pres-qu'î-le*, *en-tr'ou-vrir*, *jus-qu'a-lors*.

DIÆRESIS OR TRÉMA

- 19 The diæresis, or, as it is called in French, *tréma*, causes the vowel over which it is used to be detached from the preceding vowel, which consequently has its full, separate sound and belongs to a different syllable. E.g. *hé-ro-ïne*, *ha-ïr*, *contigu-ë*, *aigu-ë*; and contrast *pivoi-ne*, *je hais*, *fati-gue*, *al-gue*.

STRESS OF VOICE

Unlike English, the French language has no marked stress 20 of voice on any one syllable.

All the syllables are pronounced evenly, except the mute *e* 21 syllables (see § 23), which are cut very short. E. g. *jardin, délicat, arrang(e)ment, parallélisme, inconstitutionnell(e)ment, dang(e)reux, fidèl(e)ment.*

The same is true of groups of words closely joined together 22 by the sense, especially verb forms, where the stress varies with the intention of the speaker. E. g. *donne-le-lui, il vous l'a promis, vous ne le lui donnez pas.*

ACCENTS

An *e* is mute in the body of a word when it bears no accent 23 and is not followed by a consonant in its own syllable (see § 16). E. g. *par-l(e)-ment, in-fan-t(e)-rie*; but *es-poir, pruned-le, ton-ner-re, con-tem-pler.*

At the end of a word, *-ent* is mute in the third person plural 24 of verbs, and *-es* in all words of more than one syllable. E. g. *ils donn(ent), procur(ent), finir(ent), etc.*, but *il pressent, très différent, un arrangement; ell(es), petit(es), infirm(es), chos(es), but les, mes, tes, ses, des, etc.*

If a sounded *e* is not followed by a consonant in its own 25 syllable (§ 23), an **acute accent** is placed over it. E. g. *bon-té, éner-gie, ré-pé-ter, é-cla-tant.*

- 26 The acute accent becomes a **grave accent** in the ending of a word when *e* is followed by a separate syllable with a mute *e* for its only vowel. E.g. *père*, *col-lège*; but *don-née*, *cré-ée*, etc. (because the mute *e* after another vowel is not held to be a separate syllable).
- 27 The above are, properly speaking, the only accents that affect pronunciation. But the grave accent is also used as an arbitrary sign to distinguish between such words as *la* 'the' and *là* 'there'; *ou* 'or' and *où* 'where'; *a* 'has' and *à* 'to'; and on final *-es*, where the *e* is sounded and the *s* is not the mark of the plural. E.g. *prés* 'meadows,' but *près* 'near'; *des* 'of the' (pl.), and *dés* 'dice,' but *dès* 'as early as'; *le succès*, *le décès*, etc.
- 28 The **circumflex accent** is properly an etymological sign, used to mark the real or supposed suppression of one or more letters, often an *s*. The vowel bearing it is generally long, except in *hôtel* and *rôti*, where it is usually pronounced short.

ELISION

- 29 A final vowel is elided before another vowel or mute *h* (see § 39) in the following words only: *le*, *la*; *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*; *de*, *ne*, *que* (also generally in *lorsque*, *jusque*, etc.); in *ce* before a tense of *être*, and in *si* before *il* or *ils*.

Note that (with the exceptions *lorsque* etc., pointed out above) only monosyllables elide in French; also that, with the exception of *a* in *la* and *i* in *si* as above, no vowel but a mute *e* can be elided.

A few words have a permanent elision between their component parts, marked by the apostrophe. E. g. *aujourd'hui* 'to-day,' *la presque-île* 'the peninsula,' *entr'ouvrir* 'to half-open,' etc.

Elision does not take place before the words *onze* and *onzième*, *ouate*, *oui*, which are usually treated as though they began with an aspirate *h* (see § 40). E. g. *la ouate* 'cotton-wool,' *le onze mai* 'May 11,' *ce oui me déplaît* 'I dislike that "yes."'

CAPITALS

Capitals are not used in French for the days of the week **31** or the names of the months, e. g. *ce mercredi trente et un juillet*; nor for geographical adjectives, e. g. *la langue française*, *les modes parisiennes*.

A geographical adjective used as a noun for the language **32** of the country does not take a capital. E. g. *le français* 'the French language,' *l'espagnol* 'the Spanish language,' etc.

But the geographical adjective used as a noun for the people **33** of the country takes a capital. E. g. *le Français* 'the Frenchman,' *les Américaines* 'American women.'

Thus, *la langue anglaise*, *le soldat anglais*, and *l'anglais* 'the English language'; but *l'Anglais* 'the Englishman,' and *l'Anglaise* 'the Englishwoman.'

PRONUNCIATION OF C AND G

- 34 These letters are soft (i.e. $c = s$ and $g = j$) only before the vowels e and i (or y). Remember this by the aid of the word *ceci*.

Everywhere else they are hard (i.e. $c = k$ and $g = g$ in "go").

With a cedilla, ç is always soft.

Pronounce *geler*, *accident*, *girouette*, *coccinelle*, *suggérer*, *giron*, *gercer*, *gigot*, *garçon*.

PRONUNCIATION OF Y

- 35 The letter y after another vowel in the body of a word is pronounced as though it were two i 's in separate syllables. E.g. *loyal* = loi-ial, *voyelle* = voi-ielle, *pays* = pai-is, *royaume* = roi-iaume.

PRONUNCIATION OF S

- 36 Between two vowels, a single s has the sound of z ; otherwise s is like English initial s .

Pronounce *saisir*, *saisissable*, *ressasser*, *invisible*, *liaison*, *que je dise*, *que je disse*, *conduisant*, *connaissant*.

PRONUNCIATION OF T

- 37 In *-tie*, *-tient*, *-tience*, *-tion*, *-tiel*, *-tial*, where the corresponding English has the sound *sh* or s , the French t is pronounced like initial s .

Pronounce *nation*, *patience*, *partiel*, *impartialité*, *impatient*, *nationalité*, *proportionnel*.

THE LETTER **H**

The letter *h* is not heard at all in French pronunciation. 38
E.g. *thé, théorie, homme, hasard.*

In spite of this fact there are two varieties of the letter *h*. 39
One is called the "mute *h*," and is for all purposes a vowel, i.e. it does not prevent elision (e.g. *l'homme*), it allows the final consonant of the preceding word to be sounded (e.g. *les heures*, pronounce *lez heures*), and requires before it *cet* instead of *ce* (e.g. *cet honneur*), *à l'* instead of *au* (e.g. *à l'honneur*), *de l'* instead of *du* (e.g. *de l'honneur*).

The other variety of *h* is called "aspirate." It is treated 40 exactly like a consonant, i.e. it prevents elision (e.g. *le héros*), keeps the final consonant of the preceding word silent (e.g. *les héros*, pronounce *lé héros*), and requires *ce, au, du*, to be used before it instead of *cet, à l', de l'* (e.g. *ce hameau, du hameau, au hameau*).

REMARK. As a rule the *h* that is derived from the Latin is mute, the principal exception being *le héros*; the *h* not derived from the Latin is aspirate.

ARTICLES

41

DEFINITE ARTICLES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL
	MASC.	FEM.	BEF. VOWEL OR H MUTE	
Subject and Object Cases	<i>le</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>l'</i>	<i>les</i>
With <i>de</i> it becomes	<i>du</i>	<i>de la</i>	<i>de l'</i>	<i>des</i>
With <i>à</i> it becomes	<i>au</i>	<i>à la</i>	<i>à l'</i>	<i>aux</i>

42

INDEFINITE ARTICLES

Singular: *un, une*, before which any preposition may be put. The plural is the same as that of the partitive article below.

43

PARTITIVE ARTICLES

Subject and Object cases: *du, de la, de l', des*; but *de* or *d'*, when immediately before an adjective; thus, *J'ai du pain, de la viande, de l'eau, des images*; but *J'ai de bon pain, de bonne viande, de bonne eau, de belles images, des images magnifiques*.

44 Any preposition may precede all these forms, except *de* and *sans*, after which (as also after the conjunction *ni*) the partitive article is omitted altogether; thus, *J'écris à des amis. Nous dormons dans de petits lits. Il part pour des pays lointains. Avec de la patience vous réussirez*; but *J'ai un sac plein de livres. Vous ne réussirez pas sans peine. Il n'a ni encre ni plumes*.

SYNOPSIS OF PARTITIVE ARTICLE

du, de la, de l', des, — and *de* before an adjective
Omitted altogether after *de, sans*, and *ni*

REMARKS. (a) The partitive article is omitted and the preposition 45
de used alone, **after adverbs of quantity** (which are treated as nouns,
after which 'of,' *de*, is the required preposition), except *bien* (when it
means *beaucoup*) and *encore* (when used for 'some more'), which do not
alter the construction at all. E.g. *J'ai beaucoup de viande et bien du*
pain. Donnez-moi encore de l'eau. Vous avez plus d'argent que moi.
Il a tant de courage!

(b) The partitive article is omitted in **negative clauses** (because these 46
take the preposition *de* after the usual *pas*, which is in reality a noun;
even when there is no *pas* the same construction remains), except when
the only verb is *être*. E.g. *Je n'ai pas de pain. Il n'a point de livres.*
Vous n'avez jamais de loisirs. Il n'a plus de père; but *Ce ne sont pas*
des soldats. — Observe that *ne . . . que* (which means 'only') does not
make a clause negative.

(c) Note that *la plupart* can never be followed by any article but the 47
definite, because its meaning is 'most of (all) the.' E.g. *la plupart du*
temps, la plupart des hommes, where *du* and *des* are the forms of the
definite article combined with the preposition *de* (see § 41).

Nouns form their plural by adding *s*.

But (a) Nouns ending in *-s*, *-x*, *-z* do not change.

(b) Nouns ending in *-au* and *-eu* add *x*.

(c) Nouns ending in *-ou* add *s*, except *bijoux* 'jewels,'
cailloux 'pebbles,' *choux* 'cabbages,' *genoux*
'knees,' *hiboux* 'owls.'

(d) Nouns ending in *-al* change *-al* to *-aux*, except
bals 'dancing-parties.'

(e) Nouns ending in *-ail* change *ail* to *aux*, except
détails 'details,' *éventails* 'fans,' *gouvernails*
'rudders.'

(f) Irregular plurals: *aïeul* 'ancestor,' *aïeux*; *bétail*
'cattle,' *bestiaux*; *ciel* 'sky,' *cieux*; *œil* 'eye,'
yeux.

- 49 Proper names do not take the mark of the plural. E.g. *les deux Napoléon*.

COMPOUND NOUNS

- 50 Compound nouns are made up of any parts of speech. But only such parts as are nouns or adjectives can ever take the mark of the plural, and only when the sense requires. E.g. *des grands-pères*, but *des arcs-en-ciel*, *des [entretiens où l'on est] tête-à-tête*.

- 51 Words united by an apostrophe are one word, not two (see § 18). Thus, *des grand'mères*, *des grand'routes*.

REMARK. *Grand* was at one time the correct feminine, since *grandem* is the one Latin form for both genders; the apostrophe is a mistake that has crept into the language.

monsieur	<i>makes</i>	messieurs	52
madame	“	mesdames	
mademoiselle	“	mesdemoiselles	
monseigneur	“	messeigneurs	
bonhomme	“	bonshommes (<i>old fellows</i>)	
gentilhomme	“	gentilshommes (<i>noblemen</i>)	

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives form their **plural** like nouns. 53

Note that many in *-al* are not used in the masculine plural: 54
they must be learnt from observation; also that *bleu* makes
bleus and *tout* makes *tous*. *

The **feminine of adjectives** is formed by adding *e* to the mas- 55
culine.

But (a) Adjectives ending in mute *-e* do not change.

(b) Adjectives ending in *-x* and *-f* change to *-se*, *-ve*,
respectively.

(c) The following double the consonant before adding *e*:

Adjectives ending in *-el* and *-eil*.

Adjectives ending in *-on* and *-ien*.

Adjectives ending in *-as* and *-os*, except *ras* and *clos*.

Adjectives ending in *-ot*, except *dévot*.

Adjectives ending in *-et*, except those in *-plet* and
-cret, and also *inquiet*, which take *è* before the
final consonant and add *e*: *complète*, *inquiète*.

(d) Adjectives ending in a consonant preceded by an
e take a grave accent on that *e*: *fier*, *fière*; *bref*,
brève.

(e) Adjectives ending in *-gu* make *-guë*: *aigu*, *aiguë*;
ambigu, *ambiguë*.

(f) Adjectives in *-eur* change to *-euse*, except

1. Comparatives, which merely add *e*: *meilleure*, *intérieure*, etc.
2. Endings in *-teur*, which make *-trice* whenever the *t* does not belong to the stem (i. e. whenever the corresponding verb has no *t* in the infinitive). E. g. *corruptrice* (*corrompre*), *protectrice* (*protéger*); but *menteuse* (*mentir*), *chanteuse* (*chanter*).
3. *leur* and *plusieurs* do not change.

(g) The following are irregular :

bénin, bénigne, <i>mild</i>	doux, douce, <i>soft, sweet</i>
malin, maligne, <i>shrewd</i>	roux, rousse, <i>tawny</i>
public, publique, <i>public</i>	faux, fausse, <i>false</i>
turc, turque, <i>Turkish</i>	épais, épaisse, <i>thick</i>
blanc, blanche, <i>white</i>	frais, fraîche, <i>fresh</i>
franc, franche, <i>frank</i>	
sec, sèche, <i>dry</i>	gentil, gentille, <i>nice</i>
grec, grecque, <i>Greek</i>	nul, nulle, <i>no, null</i>
long, longue, <i>long</i>	favori, favorite, <i>favorite</i>

(h) Five adjectives have two forms for the masculine singular, the second being used only before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute. The feminine is derived from the second form.

beau — bel ;	<i>feminine</i> belle, <i>beautiful</i>
fou — fol ;	“ folle, <i>insane</i>
mou — mol ;	“ molle, <i>flabby</i>
nouveau — nouvel ;	“ nouvelle, <i>new-fashioned</i>
vieux — vieil	“ vieille, <i>old</i>

Note that *bel*, *fol*, etc. have the same plural as *beau*, *fou*, etc.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

To form the **comparative**, put *plus* 'more,' *moins* 'less,' or 56
aussi 'as,' before the adjective or adverb, and *que* 'than,' 'as,'
 after. But before a numeral translate 'than' by *de*.

To form the **superlative**, put *le, la, les*, etc. (or the pos- 57
 sessive adjectives *mon, ton, son*, etc., which imply the definite
 article) before the comparative.

But when English 'most' is equivalent to 'very,' it is in 58
 French *très* or *si*. E.g. 'the Most High,' *le Très-Haut*;
 'that most interesting book,' *ce livre si intéressant*.

The following adjectives and their corresponding adverbs 59
 compare **irregularly**:

ADJECTIVES

a. bon, <i>good</i>	meilleur, <i>better</i>	le meilleur, <i>best</i>
b. mauvais, <i>bad</i>	{ pire, <i>worse</i> plus mauvais	{ le pire, <i>worst</i> le plus mauvais
c. petit, <i>little</i>	{ moindre, <i>lesser</i> plus petit, <i>smaller</i>	{ le moindre, <i>least</i> le plus petit, <i>smallest</i>

ADVERBS

a. bien, <i>well</i>	mieux, <i>better</i>	le mieux, <i>best</i>
b. mal, <i>badly</i>	{ pis, <i>worse</i> plus mal	{ le pis, <i>worst</i> le plus mal
c. peu, <i>little</i>	moins, <i>less</i>	le moins, <i>least</i>

60

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

1 un, une	11 onze	21 vingt et un
2 deux	12 douze	22 vingt-deux
3 trois	13 treize	23 vingt-trois
4 quatre	14 quatorze	24 vingt-quatre
5 cinq	15 quinze	25 vingt-cinq
6 six	16 seize	26 vingt-six
7 sept	17 dix-sept	27 vingt-sept
8 huit	18 dix-huit	28 vingt-huit
9 neuf	19 dix-neuf	29 vingt-neuf
10 dix	20 vingt	30 trente
40 quarante		90 quatre-vingt-dix
50 cinquante		91 quatre-vingt-onze
60 soixante		92 quatre-vingt-douze
70 soixante-dix		93 quatre-vingt-treize
71 soixante et onze		94 quatre-vingt-quatorze
72 soixante-douze		95 quatre-vingt-quinze
73 soixante-treize		96 quatre-vingt-seize
74 soixante-quatorze		97 quatre-vingt-dix-sept
75 soixante-quinze		98 quatre-vingt-dix-huit
76 soixante-seize		99 quatre-vingt-dix-neuf
77 soixante-dix-sept	100 cent	
78 soixante-dix-huit	500 cinq cents	
79 soixante-dix-neuf	1000 mille	
80 quatre-vingts		

61 The following are ordinary nouns:

une demi-douzaine, <i>half a dozen</i>	une quinzaine, <i>some fifteen</i>
une dizaine, <i>half a score</i>	une vingtaine, <i>a score</i>
une douzaine, <i>a dozen</i>	une trentaine, <i>some thirty</i>

une quarantaine, <i>some forty</i>	une centaine, <i>a hundred or so</i>
une cinquantaine, <i>some fifty</i>	un millier, <i>a thousand or so</i>
une soixantaine, <i>some sixty</i>	un million, <i>one million</i>
un milliard, <i>one billion (= a thousand million)</i>	

Note that

62

(a) **Et** is used only in 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71.

(b) A **hyphen** is used in all compound numerals below 100, except where *et* occurs.

(c) **Un** is not used before *cent* or *mille*.

(d) **Mille** is spelt *mil* in dates. *Un mille* 'a mile' is an ordinary noun of which the plural is regularly *des milles* 'miles.'

(e) The final consonant in *cing*, *six*, *sept*, *huit*, *neuf*, *dix* is sounded whenever these numerals are used alone, or before a vowel, or as pronouns (i.e. without a noun), or instead of the corresponding ordinals (see § 64).

(f) **Cent** and **vingt** take *s* when multiplied but not followed by another numeral; and not even then, if used instead of the ordinals.

The **Ordinals** are formed by adding *-ième* to the cardinal, 63 except *premier* and *second* (pronounced *second*), the latter being used as well as *deuxième*.

With figures write *1^{er}*, *2^e*, *3^e*, etc.

REMARK. **Cardinal numbers** are used in French instead of 64 ordinals, not only as in English, but also in speaking of kings etc., and of the days of the month, except the first. E.g. *Louis quatorze*, *le vingt et un juin* — *Louis XIV*, *le 21 juin*; but *Charles premier*, *le premier août* — *Charles 1^{er}*, *le 1^{er} août*.

POSSESSIVES

65	ADJECTIVES	PRONOUNS
<i>my</i>	S. M. mon	le mien
	S. F. ma; mon <i>before a vowel</i>	la mienne
	PL. mes <i>or h mute</i>	les miens, les miennes
<i>thy</i>	ton	le tien
	ta; ton <i>before a vowel, etc.</i>	la tienne
	tes	les tiens, les tiennes
<i>his</i> <i>her</i> <i>its</i>	son	le sien
	sa; son <i>before a vowel, etc.</i>	la sienne
	ses	les siens, les siennes
<i>our</i>	SING. notre	le nôtre, la nôtre
	PL. nos	les nôtres
<i>your</i>	votre	le vôtre, la vôtre
	vos	les vôtres
<i>their</i>	leur	le leur, la leur
	leurs	les leurs

- 66 Note that there are two English renderings for each of the French possessive adjectives and pronouns of the third person singular. The English language can in this person express the sex of the possessor, which the French cannot.

67 Other ADJECTIVES with corresponding PRONOUNS

chaque	<i>each</i>	chacun, chacune	<i>each one</i>
quelconque	<i>any; whatever</i>	quiconque	<i>whoever</i>
quelque	} <i>some</i>	quelqu'un	} <i>some one</i>
quelques		quelqu'une	
		quelques-uns	} <i>some people</i>
		quelques-unes	
quel, quelle . . . ?	} <i>what . . . ?</i>	lequel, laquelle?	} <i>which one ?</i>
quels, quelles . . . ?		lesquels, lesquelles?	
autre, autres	<i>other</i>	autrui	<i>(never subject), other people</i>

CONJUNCTIVE AND DISJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS

The French language has a special set of personal pronouns 68 which must be used in close conjunction with (i.e. immediately before) a verb. These are called **conjunctive**. The other pronouns are called **disjunctive**.

DISJUNCTIVE	CONJUNCTIVE		
	NOMINATIVE OR SUBJECT CASE	DIRECT OBJECT (Accu- sative) CASE	INDIRECT OBJECT (Dative) CASE
moi	je	me	me
toi	tu	te	te
lui, elle	il, elle	le, la	lui
nous	nous	nous	nous
vous	vous	vous	vous
eux, elles	ils, elles	les	leur
soi (<i>never subject</i>)	. . . . .	se	se
à cela, là	. . . . .	. . . . .	y ('there,' 'to it,' etc.)
.	on	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .	en ('some,' 'any,' also 'of it,' 'of them')	. . . . .
quoi?	. . . . .	que? (<i>see No. 82</i>)	. . . . .

The only other conjunctive in the language is the negative particle *ne*.

REMARKS: 1. A conjunctive can be separated from its verb 69 only by other conjunctives, except in the infinitive, where *ne* is usually followed immediately by its strengthening *pas*, *point*,

jamais, etc. E.g. *Prière de ne pas faire de bruit*, 'Please do not make a noise.'

2. With verbs of motion (e.g. *aller*, *venir*, *marcher*, etc.), and with *être* when used with the meaning of 'belonging,' the dative disjunctive must always be used. E.g. *Il vint à moi*. *J'allai à lui*. *Ce livre est à moi*.

- 70 Where several conjunctives are used with one verb, they are placed in the following order:

SUBJECT		PRONOUNS THAT MAY BE USED REFLEXIVELY	THIRD PERSON				VERB OR AUX- ILIARY		OTHER ADVERBS	PAST PART.
Je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles	ne	me, te, se, nous, vous	le, la, les	lui leur	y	en			pas point plus rien guère jamais	

- 71 REMARK. Should both an accusative and a dative pronoun be required, no dative conjunctive except *y* can be used unless the accusative pronoun be *le*, *la*, *les*, or *en*. The dative disjunctive is used instead. E.g. *Elle nous l'a présenté*, 'She introduced him to us,' but *Elle nous a présentés à lui*, 'She introduced us to him.'

- 72 The **Conjunctive Pronouns** are transposed (i.e. placed immediately after instead of immediately before their verb, but connected with a hyphen) in the following cases only:

1. The nominative pronouns are transposed (*a*) in interrogative sentences, (*b*) after a few adverbs, when these adverbs

are at the beginning of the clause, and (c) when the verb introduces a speech of which any word precedes this verb. E.g. *Ma mère est-elle là? Peut-être est-elle sortie. Oui, dit-il.*

2. The accusative and dative pronouns are transposed when their verb is in the affirmative imperative mood. E.g. *Parle-lui. Cherchons-les.* Note that in such cases *me* and *te* lengthen to *moi* and *toi*. E.g. *Cache-toi. Regardez-moi.*

Should there be several pronouns to be transposed in the imperative, they are put in the same order as in the indicative, except that *le* always comes first and *moi* usually last. E.g. *Vous nous les donnez. Donnez-nous-les. Vous leur en parlez. Parlez-leur-en. Nous les y envoyons. Envoyons-les-y.* but *Donne-le-nous. Apportez-le-moi. Montre-la-moi.* 73

To emphasize a conjunctive pronoun, repeat it in the disjunctive form. No conjunctive can be emphatic by itself. E.g. *Je te parle à toi. Moi, je sais cela.* Only in the third person is the conjunctive form sometimes omitted. E.g. *Lui, ne répondit rien.* 74

DEMONSTRATIVES

75	ADJECTIVES		PRONOUNS				
SING.	{	M. ce ; cet <i>before vowel</i>	{	<i>These pronouns must be immediately followed by one of the words</i>	{	de	
		or h mute				celui	qui, que, etc., i.e. a
		F. cette				celle	relative pronoun
		N.				ce	-ci
PL.	{	M.	{		{	-là	
		F. } ces				ceux	
						celles	

76 Note that (1) the neuter pronoun *ce* can never be followed by *de*, but may be followed by any tense of *être* or of an equivalent of *être* (such as *sembler*, *pouvoir être*, etc.) even in the negative.

(2) *Ce-ci* is written *ceci*, and *ce-là* is written *cela*.

(3) The forms *-ci* and *-là* may be used with the demonstrative adjectives also, but they are placed after the noun modified by the adjective. E.g. *cet homme-ci*, *cette femme-là*.

NOMINATIVE ACCUSATIVE OR PREDICATE	qui que, qu'			
	REFERRING TO	PERSONS	THINGS	NEUTERS, <i>ce, rien, etc.</i>
AFTER A PREPOSITION		qui	lequel ¹ <i>etc.</i>	quoi

Note that *dont* is used instead of *de* and any of the above, 78 whenever there is no other indispensable preposition in the relative clause. E.g. *la personne dont je parle*, but *la personne au frère de qui j'ai parlé*. In *la personne dont je parle à présent* the preposition *à* belongs to a phrase which is not indispensable in the clause.

The order of words in a relative clause is as follows:

(a) In a relative clause beginning with an object case, the 79 subject may be put last; this is a mere matter of euphony. E.g. *le chien que mon frère aime*, or *le chien qu'aime mon*

¹ DECLENSION OF **Lequel**

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
	lequel	laquelle	lesquels	lesquelles
NOMINATIVE AND } ACCUSATIVE	duquel	de laquelle	desquels	desquelles
COMBINED WITH <i>DE</i>	auquel	à laquelle	auxquels	auxquelles
COMBINED WITH <i>À</i>				

frère. No confusion can result, since *que* is necessarily the object.

- 80 (b) Where there is *de* before the relative and no other preposition in the clause, put *dont* (equivalent to 'of which,' 'of whom') first, and the other words in the best English order. E.g. *l'enfant dont je connais le père* = '... of whom I know the father.'
- 81 (c) Where there is *de* before the relative and another indispensable preposition in the clause, put the other preposition first with the words dependent upon it, then *de* and the relative (not *dont*), and the rest of the clause in best English order. E.g. *la cause au secours de laquelle nous sommes venus* = '... to the aid of which we came.'

INTERROGATIVES

82	ADJECTIVES	PRONOUNS
also	WHICH . . . ? {	WHICH ?
	{ quel, quelle? quels, quelles?	
		lequel, laquelle? lesquels, lesquelles?

'WHO?' or 'WHOM?' always *qui*?

'WHAT?' *quoi*? Conjunctive accusative or predicate *que*...?
(see § 68).

- 83 The form *est-ce* followed by the relative pronoun is often used in questions. E.g. 'What makes this noise?' *Qu'est-ce qui fait ce bruit?* Here we have two clauses instead of one: the first, interrogative, *qu'est-ce*; the second, relative, *qui fait ce bruit*. Compare *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* below.

SYNOPSIS OF LONG AND SHORT FORMS OF THE INTERROGATIVE

<i>Who?</i>	Qui . . . ?	|| Qui est-ce qui . . . ?
<i>Whom?</i>	Qui . . . ?	|| Qui est-ce que . . . ?
<i>What? (Nominative) . . .</i>		|| Qu'est-ce qui . . . ?
<i>What? (Accusative) Que?</i>		|| Qu'est-ce que . . . ?

Note that in the long forms the subject of the following verb must not be transposed, as the interrogation is contained in the first clause only; the second pronoun is the relative.

E.g. *Qui demandez-vous? Que dirons-nous?* But *Qui est-ce que vous demandez? Qu'est-ce que nous dirons?*

The **exclamative** 'What a . . . !' is translated by *quel, quelle*, 84 etc., without any article. E.g. *Quel homme!* 'What a man!'

QUE, Idiomatic conjunction introducing the real subject of a 85 sentence beginning with *ce* or *quel . . . !* should not be confused with the relative or interrogative *que*. E.g. *C'est un poète que votre ami*, = 'He is a poet, [is] your friend.' *Quelle belle ville que New York!* etc.

In *Qu'est-ce?* the *que* is interrogative pronoun.

Qu'est-ce que cela? first *que* interrogative; second, idiomatic conjunction. Cf. *Qu'est-ce que l'électricité?* etc. *Qu'est-ce que c'est?* first *que* interrogative; second, relative.

Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela? first *que* interrogative; second, relative; and third, idiomatic conjunction.

IL EST AND C'EST

- 86 *Il est, elle est, ils sont, elles sont*, are used only before a predicate adjective, or a noun used as such (i.e. without any article). E.g. *Il est grand. Elles sont aimables.*
- 87 Otherwise the French use *c'est*, or, in the third person plural, *ce sont*. E.g. *C'est un grand garçon. Ce sont d'aimables personnes. C'est se tromper que de croire cela.*
- 88 The main exception to this rule is in the case of the neuter *il*, which changes to *ce* even before a predicate adjective when the meaning is 'that,' referring to something mentioned previously. E.g. *Il est utile de travailler*, but *Travaillez; c'est utile*, = '. . . that is useful.'

SYNOPSIS

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
BEFORE A PREDICATE ADJECTIVE }	Il est	Elle est	{ Il est c'est
OTHERWISE	C'est		

- 89 Note that (1) any tense and mood of *être* can be used. *Ce sera, ç'a été. Il faudrait que ce fût bien difficile*, etc.
- (2) The above rule only applies to *être* in its ordinary, attributive meaning. When *être* means 'to be situated' or refers to the time of day etc., *c'est* can never be used. E.g. *Où est votre livre? Il est sur la table. Quelle heure est-il? Il est midi.*

AGREEMENT OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE

The Past Participle used with *être* agrees with its nomina- 90
tive. E.g. *Elles sont punies. Elles ont été punies. L'erreur*
où sont tombées ces dames.

The Past Participle used with *avoir* agrees with its accusa- 91
tive, but only when that accusative precedes the past par-
ticiples; otherwise it is invariable. E.g. *J'ai lu tous ces livres,*
but tous les livres que j'ai lus.

Note that when *en* is the accusative, it is treated as a masculine sin- 92
gular. E.g. *Des amis, j'en ai eu autrefois.*

The Past Participle of Reflexive verbs is used with *être*; but, 93
this being merely an error that has crept into the language,
both the meaning and the agreement of the past participle
are the same as if the past participle were used with *avoir*.
Use the second rule, § 91. E.g. *Elles se sont donné la main.*
Les ponts que s'était construits César.

The above rules cover the whole ground. Notice, how- 94
ever, such apparent exceptions as the following:

Les trois heures qu'il a dormi, because *que* here = *pen-*
dant lesquelles.

Les habits qu'il a fait faire, because *que* is accusative to
faire and not to *fait* (which has for its object *le tailleur*
understood): *les habits qu'il a fait [le tailleur] faire.*

Note that in this last idiom, when the verb dependent on *fait* has an 95
accusative, its subject is put in the dative. E.g. *Les habits que j'ai*
fait faire à mon tailleur. The same construction is possible when the
infinitive is dependent on *voir*, *sentir*, and *entendre*.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

- 96 The Subjunctive Mood is used in French in certain dependent clauses, provided the action expressed by the verb is not stated as a positive, categorical fact.

The clauses where such statement occurs are dependent upon one of the six following classes of words. Thus, the subjunctive must be used —

1. After **verbs expressing intention, doubt, emotion, etc.** E.g. *Je veux qu'il vienne. Je suis heureux que vous ayez réussi.*

Note that verbs of hope or belief (however weak), such as *espérer, croire, penser, il me semble*, etc., do not require the subjunctive after them.

2. After **verbs used negatively or interrogatively or both** (because the negation or interrogation makes the following statement less categorical). E.g. *Je n'espère pas qu'il vienne. Croyez-vous qu'il parte?*

Note that such forms as *ne pas ignorer*, being equivalent to the affirmative, do not take the subjunctive after them.

3. After **impersonal verbs** (because many of them express the same as the verbs in 1), provided they do not make the following statement categorical. E.g. *Il est possible qu'il parte*, but *Il est sûr qu'il partira. Il semble qu'il ait raison*, but *Il me semble qu'il a raison.*

4. After such **conjunctions** as express the same as the verbs in 1. These fall mainly under two heads: Final conjunctions, e.g. *pour que, afin que, de sorte que, jusqu'à ce que, avant que*, etc.; and concessive conjunctions, e.g. *quoique, bien que, quel que, quelque . . . que*, etc. E.g. *Je travaille pour que vous soyez satisfait. J'irai vous voir quoique je parte demain.*

5. After **Superlatives** and words like them in meaning, such as *premier, dernier, seul, peu*, etc. (because of the looseness of such statements). E.g. *C'est le plus beau pays que j'aie jamais visité. Je connais peu de gens qui puissent répondre à cette question.*

6. After **qui**, when that pronoun is made to express intention. E.g. *Je cherche un ouvrier qui fasse* (= 'to do') *mes réparations*, but *Je cherche l'ouvrier qui fait mes réparations*.

Within the Subjunctive Mood the **Present tense** can be used **97** only when the principal verb of the sentence is in the **Present** or **Future Indicative**, or **Present Conditional**.

When the principal verb is in any other tense, use that past tense of the Subjunctive Mood which the English calls for.

ELEGANT USES OF SUBJUNCTIVE

There are three uses of the **Subjunctive Mood** which are not necessary, but add **elegance** to the style. They can always be replaced by simpler constructions.

1. The imperfect subjunctive with subject transposed = *quand* 98
[même] and the conditional, meaning 'even though.' E.g.
fût-il = quand même il serait. Dussiez-vous = quand vous
devriez.

2. The **Pluperfect Subjunctive** instead of the Conditional 99
Past. E.g. *nous eussions réussi* = *nous aurions réussi*.

3. The Pluperfect Subjunctive with *si*, instead of the Plu- 100
perfect Indicative with *si*. E.g. *si j' eusse pu* = *si j' avais pu*.

THE NEGATION

- 101 The negation consists of two parts: *ne* before the verb (see §§ 68, 69, and 70), and a second word as a complement.

ne . . . pas	} <i>not</i>	{ Je ne parle pas
ne . . . point		{ Je ne parle point
ne . . . plus, <i>no longer</i>		Je ne parle plus
ne . . . guère, <i>hardly ever</i>		Je ne parle guère
ne . . . jamais, <i>never</i>		Ne mentez jamais
ne . . . aucun	} <i>no</i>	{ Je n'ai aucune envie de rire
ne . . . nul		{ Je n'ai nulle envie de rire
ne . . . rien, <i>nothing</i>		Rien n'est arrivé. Il ne sait rien
ne . . . personne, <i>nobody</i>		{ Je ne vois personne. Personne n'est venu
ne . . . ni . . . ni, <i>neither . . .</i> <i>nor . . .</i>	}	Vous n'avez ni plume ni crayon
ne . . . que, <i>only</i> (<i>lit. 'not but'</i>)	}	
		{ Nous n'avons que deux minutes à attendre (<i>really affirmative: We have two minutes, but no more</i>)

- 102 *Pas* and *point* cannot be used with any of the other complements except *que*. E.g. *Il n'y a pas que vous*, 'there are others besides you' (lit. 'there is not only you').

- 103 When *plus* is found with *pas*, it is not the complement of the negation, but the ordinary comparative 'more.' E.g. *Il n'a pas plus de vingt ans*, 'He is not more than twenty.' But *il n'a plus vingt ans*, 'he is no longer a youth of twenty.' Cf. *Je n'ai plus de courage* and *Je n'ai pas plus de courage que vous*.

The other complements may be used in combination. 104

E.g. Vous n'oubliez jamais rien
Il ne restait plus personne que lui dans la chambre
On ne voyait plus guère (*or* rien) que des ruines
Ne soyez jamais impoli envers personne
Il n'a plus ni père ni mère

Note the construction *Je ne l'ai pas vu, ni ne veux le voir.*

When the verb is omitted, *ne* is omitted also, but the 105 meaning remains negative.

E.g. Avez-vous visité la France? — Jamais
Que dites-vous? — Rien
Qui est venu? — Personne
Pas de chance! Plus rien! Plus personne!

With *savoir* and *pouvoir* the complement *pas* may be 106 omitted. E.g. *Je ne peux. Je ne saurais. Je ne sais où.*

IN OR TO BEFORE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

- 107 1. Before **towns** always *à*: *à Paris, à Londres, à New York*.
- 108 If the name of the town contains the article (e.g. *le Havre, la Haye, les Andelys, les Sables d'Olonne*), the article is retained and *à* combines with it if possible (see § 41): *au Havre, à la Haye, aux Andelys, aux Sables d'Olonne*.
- 109 2. *a.* Before **countries or provinces** ending in mute *e*, always *en*: *en Prusse, en Angleterre, en France*, etc.
- 110 *b.* Before **countries or provinces** ending in anything else, *au* or *aux*: *au Portugal, au Danemark, aux États-Unis, au Chili, au Pérou*.

Principal exception: *au Mexique*, 'in Mexico' (the country).

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